

No. 4433.817



NOTES ON THE
QUAKER FAMILY OF
HADLEY

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FOREWORD

IN submitting these notes on the Quaker family of Hadley, it is with a realization of the fragmentary character of the information given. Spare time for several years has been devoted to searching for data regarding this family, but heretofore the compiler has refrained from placing any information in connected form. There has been the hope of supplementing this data with that from various records in England and Ireland, which are not accessible elsewhere, and which promise more information than records in this country possess.

For several years, however, there has been the desire, particularly from the older members of the family, that whatever information existed should be submitted. The recent death of so many who were most interested has persuaded the compiler of these notes to present them in their present incompleteness for the pleasure of those who remain.

The difficulties in securing information concerning the family have been considerable. Not only were there the usual obstacles which most American families encounter when they attempt to trace their history from across the Atlantic, but the Quaker Hadleys have been marked in their inclination to explore new lands. Pioneer conditions are never conducive to the preservation of genealogical data, and beyond the bare entries of births, marriages and deaths preserved in the Society of Friends records, little was easily available. From England to Ireland, thence to Pennsylvania, then to North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana and the West, the family was surrounded by unsettled political and economic conditions. While it seems to have contributed to the general welfare wherever it was, and helped carve more than one commonwealth from a wilderness, its members have shown little interest in preserving any written record of their forebears or of their own history.

Requests have come to include in this sketch some information of the family in England. Such inquirers fail to realize

that while the family name Hadley was not a common one in Ireland, where the family was for several generations, there were a number of the name in England. The name has not been found among those allotted lands in Ireland as a result of the Cromwellian invasion, and the family seems to have been in Ireland for many years prior to that historic event.

While the founder of the family in Ireland is said to have been from the Somerset, England, family of that name, and there is some corroboration of this, his exact connection with that family has not yet been established. Consequently some information on several Hadley families in England is included here, although the space devoted to this probably exceeds the value of such information in this sketch.

In the compiler's first investigations there was no thought of any research except for his own personal pleasure, and little attention was given to the preservation in writing of the source of information obtained. Later, however, this source material was noted and is open to continued investigation by those interested. It is hoped that this sketch will be an introduction to a genealogy printed later, which will include the various members of the family from Simon Hadley, the founder of the family in this country, to his youngest descendant.

C. H., 1916.

Mem. Somerset Record Soc.

NOTES ON THE QUAKER FAMILY OF HADLEY

THE name Hadley is of ancient origin and is found in several English counties, including Suffolk, Middlesex, Hertford, Stafford and Somerset. It is a place name and most authorities on British surnames agree that "Hadley" is compounded of two old Anglo-Saxon words which mean "a wild heath where cattle graze."

Not only did individuals in early England take their surname from where they lived, as did the Hadleys, according to Guppy, but they gave their family name to places of residence. Consequently we find such names as Monken-Hadley in Middlesex, and Williton-Hadley and Withycombe-Hadley in Somerset, the latter derived from Alexander Hadley and his descendants, who held these and other manors in Somerset.¹

As a family name Hadley appears in England from very early times in various forms. We find it in the twelfth century as de Haddeleigh, and de Haddesley. A little later Cadogan de Hadley simplified the spelling which was retained by his descendants who held Bulkley in Cheshire.²

A little later the name appears as Hadleigh, but as early as the fourteenth century it is found spelled Hadley or Hadly, and these forms were continued in Ireland where the name has never been a common one.³ When the Quaker Hadleys went from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1712, both of these forms, with or without the "e," were used by members of the same family.

In addition to Cadogan de Hadley referred to, we have some information regarding several individuals who bore the name in early times. In the Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London we learn of Sir John Hadeley, who in 1369 was elected to Parliament. In the account of "Sums of money lent to the Lord the King," we read that Sir John lent King Edward III

¹ Savage—"History of Carhampton."

² Visitation of Cheshire, 1580.

³ Henry Gray, London.

the sum of twenty-six pounds, thirteen shillings and four pence. The year 1371 saw troublous times in London and Sir John Hadeley "was, by the King's orders, arrested and delivered into the custody of the Constable of the Tower of London, there to be kept during the King's pleasure." We wonder if this misfortune befell Sir John as a result of trying to collect from his royal debtor.

He was a member of the powerful Pepperers Guild and on his release from the Tower he was appointed with one other to supervise the expenditure of all moneys coming to the Chamber of the Guild Hall "for the business and necessities of the commonality."¹

In 1379 he was elected Lord Mayor of London, to which office he was re-elected in 1393. For arms he bore: az. a chevron between three annulets or., over all, on a fesse of the second, as many martlets, gu.

A little later we know of Sir Robert Hadley of Suffolk,² and in the next century the records of several Hadleys are preserved.

Later, in 1625, George Hadley of London and Somerset was born, and, in addition to being of consequence himself, he was the ancestor of several Hadleys of note. George Hadley moved from London to East Barnet, Middlesex, where he purchased Osidge in 1652 as a place of residence. At his death he was survived by his son George, who inherited Osidge, a daughter Anne, who married Arthur Herbert, the celebrated Admiral and Earl of Torrington, and Mary, the wife of Sir William D'Oyley of Shottisham.³

George Hadley's arms were: gu. two chevrons between three falcons ar. beaked, legged and belled or.; crest, on a wreath a falcon ar. beaked, legged and belled or. holding in his mouth a buckle of the last.⁴ In addition to holding Osidge, members of this family resided also at Church Hill House.⁵

The writer has in his possession an indenture signed by George Hadley for the sale by him of Norton-Malreward in

¹ Calendar of Letter Books of the City of London.

² Suffolk Wills.

³ From "East Barnet," by F. C. Cass, M. A., Rector of Monken-Hadley, Middlesex.

⁴ Burke—"General Armory."

⁵ Cass.

Somerset, "made the ninth day of July in the second year of the reign of our Sovraigne Lord, James the Second, by the Grace of God," etc. George Hadley was deputy lieutenant and afterwards high sheriff of Hertfordshire.¹

Among his male descendants were: John Hadley, the mathematician, born 1682, who improved the reflecting telescope and was vice-president of the Royal Society; another George Hadley of Lincoln Inn; Henry Hadley of Gray's Inn; John Hadley, Fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge; and Henry Hadley, of Warwick Court, a noted surgeon.²

Arms of Hadleys in England include the following: ³ gu. a chevron or.; gu. a chevron between three falcons ar.; az. a chevron and fesse ar. in chief three annulets or.; gu. three plates; gu. a chevron ar. between three plates, over all a fesse az.; ar. a pair of compasses and in base an annulet sa.; gu. three chevronels or. between as many falcons belled ar. in third center chief point, a buckle, the tongue erect, of the second; gu. on a chevron ar. three cross crosslets sa. (to which was afterwards added, according to Thomas Girard of Trent), a chief or. with a bear sa. as alluding to the Hadley's descent from Fitzurse; gu. on a chevron or. three crosses patonce of the first; gu. on a chevron or. three crosses moline of the first. A crest which was used with some of these arms showed a falcon holding in his beak, or else in the dexter claw, a buckle. A motto found with some of these arms was "Deo auxilium mihi est," or "God is my help."

The above references to various Hadleys in England have been given as of some interest, but only one reference has been made to the Somerset Hadleys, although tradition, corroborated to some extent by records, is to the effect that the branch of the Hadleys who were in Ireland at a later date were descended from the Somerset family of that name.

The name does not appear in the earliest Somersetshire records and the first of the name in that county seems to have been Alexander Hadley, born about 1375, who took up his residence in Somerset at his marriage. Through his marriage with

¹ Dictionary, National Biography.

² Cass—"East Barnett."

³ Burke.

Alice, daughter and heiress of Sir Ralph Durborough, Alexander Hadley came into possession of the manors of Williton, Withycombe, Heathfield and other lands.¹ Part of these holdings had been in the family of Fitzurse, which had possessed them in very early times after the Norman Conquest. In the early years of Henry the Second's reign, Sir Reginald Fitzurse had his residence at Williton. This Sir Reginald was the principal person concerned in the killing of Thomas à Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, under whom he had served as a Knight while Chancellor of England. Fitzurse, with his fellow-conspirators, were distinguished by nobility of descent and were favorites of King Henry II, but because of their act they had to retire privately to Rome, where they were absolved by the Pope only on condition that they pass the remainder of their days in penitence at the Holy Sepulcher in Jerusalem. Thither they accordingly went and soon after the year 1171, Sir Reginald bestowed the major portion of his lands on his brother, Sir Robert Fitzurse, whose descendant and heiress several generations later carried them to the Durborough family,² when in turn they came through Alice Durborough to her husband, Alexander Hadley.³

In the second year of Edward IV there was drawn up a letter of attorney of Thomas Kyngeston for delivery of seisin of lands, etc., at Williton, Watchet, etc., to Alexander Hadley and Alice, his wife, with remainder to John Hadley, their son and heir apparent.⁴ A little later Elizabeth Hadley, gentlewoman, signed over certain properties to her brother, this same John Hadley.

John Hadley married Joan, daughter of Richard Stawel, of the noble family of that name. He had one son, Richard Hadley, who married Philipa, the daughter of Sir Humphrey Audley, Knight, and his wife, Elizabeth Courtenay, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham Castle.⁵

Richard Hadley's wife, Philipa Audley, was descended from two illustrious houses. Her father, Sir Humphry Audley, was

¹ Collinson—"History of Somerset."

² Savage—"History of Carhampton, Etc."

³ Collinson—"History of Somerset."

⁴ The Ancestor.

⁵ Collinson—"History of Somerset."

a brother of Lord Audley and was descended from Adam de Aldithley, who lived in the reign of Henry the First, and was the first Baron Audley of Heleigh.¹ Sir Humphry Audley, with his kinsmen, were strong supporters of the House of Lancaster, during the War of the Roses, and he himself was captured by the Yorkists at the battle of Tewkesbury in 1461 and, after imprisonment, was beheaded.²

Philipa Audley's mother, Elizabeth Courtenay, was the daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay and his wife, a daughter of Walter, Lord Hungerford. Elizabeth Courtenay's great-grandfather, Hugh Courtenay, the second and great Earl of Devon, married Margaret, the daughter of Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, the Lord High Constable of England, and his wife, Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of King Edward I and Eleanor of Castile. Elizabeth Courtenay's brother, Sir Peter Courtenay, was secretary to Edward IV and her nephew, William Courtenay, married Catherine, a daughter of that monarch.³ In 1476 Elizabeth Courtenay, or Lady Audley as she was then, stood god-mother at Tewkesbury where her husband had lately been executed, to Richard, the short-lived son of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of the King, who had been her protector during the difficulties which had beset her in those troublous times.

Richard Hadley and his wife Philipa had several children, James, Sir Henry, George, Sir John, who afterwards lived at Bruyton, Sir William, whose seat was at Barlinche, and two daughters, Anne and Jane.⁴

When James Hadley came of marriageable age, his father entered into arrangements with Christopher Matthew of Glamorgan for his marriage with Friedeswide Matthew.⁵ Questions of the bride's dowry, etc., were settled, after which the marriage took place. After the death of his wife, James Hadley married Elizabeth —————. By his first marriage he had children, Christopher, John, James, Thomas, Anne and Rachel.

¹ Burke—"Peerage."

² Maxwell-Lyte.

³ Maxwell-Lyte—"History of Dunster."

⁴ Somerset Medieval Wills.

⁵ The Ancestor.

In Somerset Mediæval Wills is a copy of James Hadley's will, made in the year 1532. It was as follows:

July 2, 1532. James Hadley of Withecombe besides Dunster esquier. I will that L 37 be paid in the Kings estchequer at Westminister for my father Richard Hadley whous soule God pardon. For hym to Peter Streche, goldsmith of Exeter, a mark; for him to Westcombe late his servant 13s. 4d. To Webber of Old Clive late his servant 6s. 8d. I woll that L 5 be paid of my owne dette to the Kings treasour for his chamber, XX marks be paid to the maister of St. Johns in Bridgewater by my promys to hym made the daie of my marriage; to the high aulter of the temple, Withcombe, Wembedon, St. Decombe, Wilton, St. Johns at Bridgewater and Hethfield (each) 5s. and to every other aulter in every of the said churches 12d. Cathedral church of Wells 5s; to the maister of the temple for tithes forgotten 20d. and to the—— of Withcombe 12. and to the vicor of Wembedon, 5s., and to every high aulter within the hundreds of Taunton, Carhampton, Williton freemanors and North Petherton 12d. and to every curate of the same as moche. To every secular priest within the discese of Bath and Wills not beneficed, 12d. I will that my wiff cause 3 tapers to be made one to be set before the Rode, the other before Our body and the other before the hed seynt of the church where I shall happen to be buried, there to be borne in tyme of Goddis service. To the Priory of Dunster 20s. To the prior of Barlinche 20s. To the abbey of Clef, 20s. To every other house of religion within the said diocese, 20s. the abbey of Glaston except to whom I give 40s. To the churches of Withcombe, Wilton, St. Decombe, Hethefield and Wemboden (each) 6s. 8d. to have my name upon the masboks. To my poure tenants of Withecombe 20s. and this quarters rent; the same to my tenants at Williton, Hethefield; to my tenants at Bridgewater and N. Petherton 10s. (each). To my tenants at Sydeham, Bower, Slap, Donivere, Baudrip and Chilton 10s. (each place). 40d to my tenants of Batelborow, and 13s. 4d. to the maintenance of Horsey chapell. To the reparation of the reliks being in Withecombe church 40s. and to every man servant taking wages, his hole yere wages and to every woman taking wages as moche. Bequests to my mother, my brother Sir Henry, my brother George, my brother Sir John at Bruiton, my brother Sir William at Barlinch and to every of my god

children. To have a priest to syng for 5 yeres, I will he have out of my lands as befor 8 marks by the yere and to singe where my body shall happen to be buryed. An honest priest shall from the daie of my burying singe in Withcombe aforesaid for 15 yeres praying for the soules of my father Richard, my mother Philep, my sowle, James, ffriswide, Ellen and Elizabeth, my wifes and all owr children, Kynfolkes and all Christian sowles and after the same 15 yere to the end of the world, as my wife and children ixecutors will answer before God at the dredfull daie of Judgement. I give to every householder in Dunster, Watchett, Tanton, Bridgewater, Lamport, Bruton, Yewelchester & Wells 4d. and to every hospitall of Lozare and pour people within the shire of Somerset 12d. Prisoners of Yewelchester 13s. 4d. to the quiete prisoner of Wells 5s; prisoners in Bristowe, 5s. And as for as much as I have beyne negligent to visit holy places and in going of pilgrimage, therefore I give and bequeath to Our Blesses Lady of Clive 5s., St Savior of Porlock 5d. St. Culbone 3d. St. Savior of Tanton, Bradford and Bridgewater each 5d. To St Jophe 3d. blessed King Henry of Winsor 3d. Maister John Shorne 3d. Holy Blode of Hayles 5d. Our Ladie of Walsingham 3d. St Thomas of Canterbury 5d; Elizabeth my wife, sole executor; my eldest and youngest sons to be brought up by Law and they to have Strond yn every of them 10 marks, or in the ins of court every of them L 10. The lands purchased at Sydenham by me of John Pike be to whom my said wife shall limit so that they shall keep an obit for me in St. Johns Bridgewater. 40s. to Bridgewater bridge L 5 for the making of a chapell in the honour of the visitation of B. V. M. and St. Christopher. My Monethes mynd to be kept at Wemboden, St. John's Bridgewater, as the parish churches of Bridgewater, Withecombe, Wilton, St Decombe's and Hethefeld and also my 12 months mynd.

Proved March 26th, 1537.

In James Hadley's will is included a bequest to Clive Abbey. This old abbey, which is one of the famous antiquities of Somerset, was for years claimed by the Hadleys. In the reign of Henry VIII, James Hadley sued for the patronage of this abbey, but the monks withstood him until King Henry ended the strife by seizing this with other abbeys into his own hands.¹

¹ Description of Somersetshire by Thos. Girard of Trent.

James Hadley was succeeded by his eldest son Christopher, who continued to reside in the manor of Withycombe-Hadley. He had two children, Arthur and Margaret. Arthur Hadley died at the age of twenty-one in the reign of Queen Elizabeth and the manors of Williton-Hadley, Withycombe-Hadley, Heathfield and other lands in West Somerset fell to his sister, Margaret Hadley. A marriage was arranged between Margaret Hadley and her double cousin, Thomas Luttrell of Dunster Castle. Because of this relationship many obstacles were encountered, but the marriage was finally allowed by special permission issued by the Cardinal of St. Angelo, Papal Penitentiary at St. Peters, Rome, which was one of the last documents of its kind between England and Rome.¹

Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, Deputy Keeper of Records in England, and author of the History of Dunster, etc., has considerable information concerning these Somerset Hadleys to the time that Margaret Hadley married Thomas Luttrell. No record has been found in America which specifies which particular member of this family went from England to Ireland and became the ancestor of the Hadleys who were in Kings County, Ireland, at a later date.

Maxwell-Lyte has agreed that likely he was a cousin of Margaret Hadley, as there seems to have been but one son to each generation of these Somerset Hadleys until the time of James Hadley, Margaret's grandfather, and he had brothers, Henry, George, John and William. In addition to these, Margaret had Hadley uncles, John, James and Thomas.

For many years preceding the Cromwellian invasion of Ireland there had been much travel and intercourse between Somerset and Ireland. Representatives of many Somerset families, related to the Hadleys by blood or marriage, bought lands in Ireland and became permanent residents there.² Others went to Ireland as governmental and military officers.

Tradition must be valued only for what it is worth, but according to tradition the ancestor of the Quaker Hadleys went to Ireland from Somersetshire; he was an officer in the English army and he married ————— Talbot in Ireland.

¹ Maxwell-Lyte.

² Henry Gray, London.

Some old books on heraldry, including an early edition of Burke, state that the Hadleys in Ireland were descended from one of the name from Somerset, and that their arms were: gu. three round buckles ar. tongues fesseways. In addition to the Hadley who emigrated from Somerset to Ireland, others of the family bore similar arms in Ireland for several generations. In Papworth we find listed additional Hadley arms all in Ireland, as follows: gu. three round buckles, tongues to the chief, ar.; gu. three round buckles, tongues to the sinister side, ar.; gu. three square buckles ar. tongues to the dexter, or.; gu. three round buckles, ar. The use of the same armorial device, the buckle, would imply that the bearers belonged to the same family.

The Ulster King of Arms, Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, Dublin Castle, Ireland, has stated that the Hadley arms had not been registered at the Office of Arms, but were entered in the note-book of Sir Richard Carney, Ulster King of Arms, from 1683 to 1692, as of Somerset and Ireland, and that they were: gu. three round buckles, ar. two and one. At that date they had been in use in Ireland considerably over a century.

In olden times arms were borne in warfare, for indication of ownership, for needs in authenticity in seals, etc. In addition to these practical uses some writers are fond of attaching symbolical meanings to armorial bearings. Interpreted according to these fanciful rules laid down by symbolists, the Hadley arms in Ireland mean "victorious fidelity in authority."

Copies of Irish records are scarce in America and those examined give little data of the Hadleys. From the Public Record Office (Four Courts) in Dublin, however, we learn that Simon Hadley, whom we shall designate as the first, to distinguish him from his son, Simon Hadley the second, who emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania, lived in Kings County, Ireland.

Catherine Hadley, wife of Simon Hadley the first and mother of the second of that name, seems to have been the first of the family to join the Society of Friends. Her husband, ~~who~~ was born about 16⁴/₅₀,^x ~~seems never to have joined the Society.~~ Their son, Simon Hadley the second, who came to

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*Simon Hadley, Sr. apologized to his Meeting for allowing his
son, Jr. "too many liberties". He himself, was disowned
the Society for "marrying out of Meeting" at his second
marriage when seventy years of age.*

America, according to Miss Rountree of Virginia, who has many authentic records of the Hadleys, had difficulty in maintaining his membership with Friends in Ireland because of his repeated participation in military activities.

Simon Hadley the first owned an iron smithy in Kings County and was interested in some fishery property in Dublin.¹ In the Dublin Record Office there was filed about 1685 a petition from Simon Hadley the first to certain trustees appointed by the English Parliament.² It was as follows:

Hadly
Petition of Simon.

To the Honorable, the Trustees appointed by an Act of Parliament made in England, Instituted an Act for granting an Ayd to his Majestie by sale of Forfeited and other estates and Interests in Ireland, etc.

The Peticon and Claime of Symon Hadly of Ballynakill in the Kings County, Gentleman, Sheweth

That there was a custom given by Edward Vernon, Esq. late Lord of the Manor of Clantarfe in the County of Dublin that any person or persons should have the liberty to build Sheddts at Ballyscaddan, being part of the said Manor for Incouragemt of the ffishery there and those who built the said Sheddts were to hold the said Sheddts dureing their upholding the same, paying dureing the Season and whilest ffish was made there Sixpence for every Barrell of ffish they should make; That the Claimant did build according to the the said custome four Sheddts and has enjoyed the same these seven or eight yeares past two of the said Sheddts being builte by the Claimant with Lime and stone and the other two Sheddts with Clay and Stone That the Claimant being apprehensive that the said Manor of Clantarfe may be forfeited and vested in your Honors by the said Act and soe the Claimant may be prejudiced and deprived of the said four Sheddts soe builte by him as aforesaid.

May it therefore please your Honors to receive and allow of this your Petitioners Claime and if itt shall here-after appear that the said Manor is or will be forfeited that then your Honors would grant the Claimant the saving of his said Improvements soe made by him as aforesaid and to

¹ Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

² Copied by Gilbert Cope.

grant him such reliefe as to your Honors shall seem most equitable.

Simon Hadley

And the Claimant will pray

Signed by the Claimant in the presence of
us Ste. Duffe

Paul Lovelace

Richard Darling

(Public Record Office "Four Courts" Dublin

From the Monthly Meeting records of Moate Meeting, County West Meath, is an entry that Catherine Hadley, wife of Simon Hadley (and mother of Simon Hadley the second, who emigrated to Pennsylvania), died the 20th of 4th month 1710, and was buried four days later.

Shortly afterwards Simon Hadley the first married Elizabeth _____ . From a reference supplied by the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle, we learn that Simon Hadley the first died the following year and on June 6th, 1711, administration of his property was granted to his son, John Hadley, to Elizabeth Hadley, the widow, Elizabeth Miller (nee Hadley), and Jane Kiernan (nee Hadley), the children.

No mention is made in this letter of Simon Hadley the second. Doubtless he had already received his patrimony, as the administration was granted just before he left Ireland for Pennsylvania, if he had not already departed for America.

From the Moate Records as supplied by J. Bewley Beale of the Friends Meeting House, Eustace Street, Dublin, we have the following notes: Elizabeth Hadley^x of Ballinakill married Jonathan Hayes of Dublin, 3 month, 12, 1719; Ruth Hadley, daughter of John Hadley of Ballinakill, Kings County, married John White of County West Meath at Moate 11 month 21, 1735.

From a record in the Office of Arms, Dublin, we learn of the will of Mary Rigley of Kings County, dated 1778, in which are mentioned her daughter, Mary Hadley, and her grandson, Benjamin Hadley.

In the lineage of Viscount Boyne, who was also Baron Hamilton of Stackallen, County Meath, Ireland, is noted the

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*Witnesses to this marriage were John and Margaret Hadley,
parents of the bride, and her brothers and sisters - Benjamin
mas, Catherine and Ann Hadley*

marriage of Frederick the third Viscount Boyne to Elizabeth Hadley, the daughter of Benjamin Hadley, in 1737.¹

The descendants of Simon Hadley the second, the ancestor of the Quaker Hadleys in Pennsylvania, North Carolina, Indiana, etc., are doubtless more interested in his coming to America than in the preceding general data. While the records of Simon Hadley the second and his family are not numerous, sufficient has been preserved to give some idea of his life and activities.

Simon Hadley the second was born about 1675 and married Ruth. ¹⁶⁹⁷ There is a belief that his wife's family name was Miller, but no substantiating record of this has been found. Simon Hadley and his family were members of Moate Meeting of Friends, County West Meath, Ireland, which was near the Kings County boundary line. They came to Pennsylvania in the year 1712, but may have been uncertain in their plans to remain there, as their certificate of removal was not received from Moate Meeting until 6mo.4, 1716.²

The disturbed conditions in Ireland, and especially the persecution directed toward Quakers for their refusal to pay tithes, take oaths, etc., doubtless led Simon Hadley to become interested in Pennsylvania—that promised land for Friends, as were hundreds of other Friends in Ireland and England.

Many Friends from Ireland sailed from that land to Pennsylvania on the ship "Sizargh" of Whitehaven, Jeremiah Cowman, master, but we find no record of Simon Hadley's voyage.

It seems usual for American families of the same name to claim descent from one of three brothers who came together to America. Such statements have been made concerning Simon Hadley, but they are unfounded. The Massachusetts Hadleys, whose ancestor was George Hadley, came directly from England to Ipswich, Mass., in the year 1639.

There may have been some connection between the Quaker Hadleys of Pennsylvania and the Massachusetts Hadleys at some earlier time. In his genealogy of the New England Hadleys, the author, D. L. Tappan, says: "The Quaker

¹ Burke—"Peerage and Baronetage."

² Futhey and Cope—"History of Chester County."

Hadleys of Indiana and North Carolina are descended from Simon Hadley, who came to America in 1712 from Kings County, Ireland, where his English ancestors had settled. The two branches doubtless came from common stock in England as is indicated by the repeated use of certain names which seem to be a family inheritance.”

Some members of the family in Ireland, related to Simon Hadley, may have gone to Rhode Island, as the name was found near Newport in the seventeenth century. At that time there was quite a settlement of Friends there and among them were John, Elizabeth and Sarah Hadley.

Simon Hadley was accompanied to Pennsylvania by his wife and children, of whom six were born in Ireland. Including two children who were born later in Pennsylvania, the children were Joseph, b. 8 mo. 25, 1698; Deborah, b. 2 mo. 25, 1701; Joshua, b. 3 mo. 6, 1703; Simon, b. 12 mo. 23, 1704-5, died 11 mo. 4, 1730-31; Hannah, b. 11 mo. 16, 1709-10; Ruth, b. 12 mo. 6, 1711-12; Catherine, b. 2 mo. 25, 1715; Ann, b. 12 mo. 7, 1717-18.¹

On his arrival in Pennsylvania Simon Hadley purchased a large tract of land in what was then the Manor of Steyning, later New Garden Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. This Manor contained over 15,000 acres of fertile land, some thirty miles south of Philadelphia, and among the owners, neighbors and perhaps old friends of Simon Hadley were the Lindleys, Starrs, Huttons, Rutledges, Millers, Rowlands, and Johnsons.

All of these families were of English origin, as were all of the Friends who went to Pennsylvania from Ireland with the exception of two families, it is said. Many of them had been friends in Ireland and others were related by blood or marriage.

Simon Hadley's tract of land was a considerable one and a large part of it extended down into New Castle County, afterwards part of Delaware.²

In 1713 Friends in Steyning Manor built a meeting house and Simon Hadley was one of four trustees named to hold six

¹ Futhey and Cope—"History of Chester County."

² Myers—"Immigration."

acres of land for the Meeting until it was transferred some years later.¹

Simon Hadley probably built a house on his plantation in Steyning Manor as did his neighbors about him, whose first houses were more or less temporary. In 1717, however, he erected a house that must have been a pretentious one for its day and so well was it put together that now after two hundred years of existence it is still a comfortable, well-built structure.

The old house is on a slight eminence nearly a quarter of a mile back from the road, and the nearest railroad station, Southwood, is on what probably was once part of the place. The old house is a two and one-half story, stucco covered stone structure, and the gabled roof permits the use of rooms on the third floor. The pointed windows under the gables give a quaint appearance to the old building, and along the front extends a long porch. Underneath the pointed gable window in the front a white stone slab is sunk in the wall and on it is carved "S. and R. H. 1717," the initials of Simon and his wife, Ruth Hadley, and the date of the building's erection.

A recent owner of the place has added a frame structure to the house, which is incongruous. An elderly man living on the adjoining place told the writer that previous to the alterations several years ago, two wings extended from the main portion of the house.

Some distance from the house is an old stone barn which appears to be as ancient as the house itself. Tradition claims that when Simon Hadley was a very old man he was killed in the stable by a servant who planned to rob him of the considerable money he is said to have carried about with him.

In 1726 Simon Hadley was appointed Justice of the Peace by Governor Fletcher, who was acting for the Penns, and he was recommissioned seven years later and served in this capacity for many years.² He also served at various times as Judge of the New Castle County Courts.³

Simon Hadley's name appears on inventories filed in the

¹ Myers—"Immigration."

² Pennsylvania Archives.

³ Rountree.

Register's Office in West Chester, Penna., and on various other documents.

At New Garden Meeting in 1721, he was one of several Friends who subscribed to purchase copies of Sewell's "Rise and Progress of Truth."

Simon Hadley's name appears on a petition from Concord Quarterly Meeting, 3 mo. 13, 1734, addressed to King George II of England, relative to the boundary disputes between the Penns and Lord Baltimore. This quaintly worded document closes with the following address to the King: "With sincere prayers for thy land, life and happiness in this world and eternal felicity, we offer ourselves and in behalf of many of our brethren, members of this Meeting, subscribe thy loving and dutiful subjects."¹

As Simon Hadley's sons grew to manhood he assisted them in securing land of their own. In 1726 we find that Joseph Hadley already had a tract of land near his father's plantation. In that year Simon Hadley made over another tract of land to his son, Joshua Hadley. A conveyance transferring this land is preserved in West Chester, Pennsylvania, and is as follows:

"To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come, I Simon Hadly of Mill Creek Hundred in the County of New Castle on Delaware, send greetings. Know ye that I, Simon Hadly, for and in consideration of the Love, goodwill and affection which I have and do bear towards my Loveing son, Joshua Hadly of Mill Creek Hundred in the County of New Castle aforesaid, have given and granted and by these presents do fully, freely, Clearly and absolutely give and grant unto the said Joshua Hadly, his heirs and assigns all that piece or parcel of Land beginning at a post in the line of Daniel Worsly's Land, thence East by the land of Joseph Hadly one hundred seventy and nine perches to a post, thence North one hundred seventy and nine perches to a Mullberry tree, thence West one hundred seventy and nine perches to a post thence South by the land of Daniel Worsly one hundred seventy and nine perches to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres scituate in Mill Creek Hundred in the County of New Castle aforesaid, together with the right, title, Interest, Cleaim and

¹ Myers—"Immigration."

demand what-so-ever which I now have or which any or either of my heirs Executors, administrators or assignes may here-after have of, to or in the said granted premises or any part there-of To have and to hold the said two hundred acres of land unto him the said Joshua Hadly, his heirs and assignes forever absolutely without any manner of condition, as I, the said Simon Hadly have fully and freely and absolutely and of my own accord sett and put in further Testimony In witness where-of I have here-unto sett my hand and seale this twelfth day of tenth month in the year one thousand seven hundred and twenty-six.”

This writ was acknowledged by the Court of Common Pleas and in addition to being signed by Simon Hadley himself, it was “sealed and delivered” in the presence of William Dixson, John Jordan and Ruth Hadley, Simon Hadley’s wife.

Two years later, in 1728, Joshua Hadley filed a request, through his father, to the Provincial Board of Property sitting in Philadelphia, for an additional quantity of land amounting to 1,000 acres on Fishing Creek.¹

From various records it would seem that the eldest son, Joseph Hadley, was in frequent difficulties through his violation of Friends’ principles. The Society of Friends had a strong testimony against such “wicked practices” as card playing and dancing. In spite of such testimonies many young members were found playing cards and engaging in such “vain and viceious proceedings as frolicking, fiddling and dancing.”²

At New Garden Monthly Meeting, 4 mo. 13, 1725, the following record was entered:

“New Garden Preparative Meeting has acquainted this Meeting yt Nehemiah Hutton has been found in Company Keeping and playing Cards which has brought reproach upon truth and Friends, and this Meeting has put upon to draw up Something for ye clearing of Truth Against ye Next Monthly Meeting which he Acknowledges and is willing to do.”

“Joseph Hadley being Also in Company wt Nehemiah Hutton and had ye cards In his hand which he is Sory for yt he did not leave ye Company. It is ye Mind of this Meeting yt he condemn the Same so far as he is Guilty.”³

¹ Minute Book—Pennsylvania Archives, 5, 19.

² Myers—“Immigration.”

³ Ibid.

The Monthly Meeting was satisfied with Nehemiah Hutton's action in presenting a written condemnation of his fault, but the other culprits, including Joseph Hadley, were requested not to attend the Society's meetings of business until "Friends be better satisfied with him as to his conversation and sincerity to truth."

Courtship among Friends was a solemn affair and was conducted with decorum. Before a young man declared his affections he must first have the consent of the young woman's parents. In 1732 when Robert Johnson and Catherine Hadley, daughter of Simon Hadley, declared their intentions of marriage for the first time, they were not permitted to proceed until Robert produced the following acknowledgment:

"Whereas I have Endeavored to draw out ye affections of my friend Katherine Hadley befor I had ye Consent of her parents, which sd Action of mine being Contrary to ye Rules of Friends and I knowing in my Self it not to be Right, Wherefore I do Condemn all such practices and do take ye blame on my Selfe and desire yt Friends may pass it by and hopes I Shall be more Carefull for time to come of giving any just offence to Friends as Witness my hand this 26th day of ye sixth month, 1732." Robert Johnson.¹

Simon Hadley's consent seems to have been obtained by suitors of his several daughters, however, for Catherine married Robert Johnson and had children, Simon, Caleb, John, Freeman (?), Jonathan, Isaac and Hannah; Deborah married Jacob Howell but had no issue; Hannah^x married John Stanfield and had children, Simon, Rebecca, Ruth, John, Thomas and Samuel; Ruth married Thomas Lindley and had children, Catherine, James, Simon, Ruth, Thomas, Mary, Eleanor, William, Deborah and John; Ann married Richard Gregg and had children, Simon, Sarah, Jacob, William, Miriam, Deborah, Phoebe and Ruth.

Not much is known of Joseph Hadley's later years, except that on 8mo. 25, 1721, he married Amy Gregg, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Cooke) Gregg.² They had children, Elizabeth who married James Thompson, Deborah who mar-

¹ Myers—"Immigration."

² Ibid.

*Simon Hadley married first Thomas Dixon and their
children were Simon, Rebecca and Ruth Dixon.*

ried John Curle, Hannah who married Samuel Curle, and one son, John Hadley. John Hadley married Margaret Morton, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Blackburn) Morton, and at the death of his grandfather, Simon Hadley, he inherited a plantation from him. His children were: Simon, Samuel, Elizabeth (Dixon), Emmy (Dixon) and Mary (Pennock).¹

John Hadley died in 1789 and his will was filed October 23, 1790. Little is known of his descendants and it is said the male line of this branch of the family died out. This may not be true, however, as the name Hadley is still found occasionally in upper Delaware, and those bearing it may be representatives of this line.

Joshua Hadley, Simon Hadley's second son and ancestor of the Hadleys in North Carolina and Indiana, was married twice. On 7mo. 2, 1725, he was married in New Garden to Mary Rowland. Their children were: Ruth, who married John Marshall; Sarah, who married Joseph Fredd, and one son, Thomas Hadley, who married Mary Thompson and whose descendants live in Cape Fear, Edgecombe, Duplin and other counties in North Carolina, in Tennessee, Texas and other Southern states. Many of them left the Society of Friends by participating in the American Revolutionary War.

After the death of his first wife, Joshua Hadley married secondly, in 1735, Patience Brown, born 5mo. 25, 1712, daughter of Jeremiah and Mary (Royal) Brown of Nottingham. This marriage was performed by a "priest," which being contrary to Friends' principles, the offending parties were disowned by the Society. Patience (Brown) Hadley regained her membership by making acknowledgment to the Society and received a certificate to New Garden Monthly Meeting, where she produced it 5mo. 30, 1737.²

The children of Joshua and Patience (Brown) Hadley were: Simon, b. 3mo. 5, 1737, married Bridget Foote; Mary, b. 3mo. 29, 1739, married Benjamin Pickett; Jeremiah, b. 1mo. 7, 1741, married Mary Dickey; Joshua, b. 5mo. 23, 1743, married Ruth Lindley; Joseph, b. 10mo. 5, 1745, married first ———

¹ Calendar of Delaware Wills.

² Cope—"The Browns of Nottingham."

Cashat; secondly, ——— Harvey; Deborah, b. 12mo. 29, ———, married Mincher Littler; Hannah, b. 2mo. 26, ———, married Jesse Johnson; Catherine, b. 9mo. 24, 1752, married Thomas Halliday or (Holaday); Lydia, b. 11mo. 24, 1756, married Samuel Halliday or (Holaday).

The Christian name Jeremiah, which is found frequently among later Hadleys, came into the family through this marriage, it being the name of Patience Hadley's father, Jeremiah Brown. He was a son of James and Honour (Clayton) Brown. Honour (Clayton) Brown was the daughter of William Clayton of Chichester, New Jersey. He, with his family, came from Chichester in Sussex, England, in 1677, and located in New Jersey, naming their new home after their old one in England. William Clayton was a member of the Governor's Council, both before and after the arrival of William Penn in 1682. As a Justice of the Courts he presided at the first session under the government of William Penn.¹

James Brown, the husband of Honour Clayton and grandfather of Patience Hadley, was born 3mo. 27, 1658, and was a son of Richard Browne of Boarsworth, who died in 1662 and was buried at Wellingboro, County Northampton, England.² James Brown came to New Jersey and obtained a patent for land on Chichester Creek, 12mo. 20, 1683, which he named "Podington." He owned several other tracts, but later sold them and with his family he joined his brother William and helped found Nottingham, Penna., near the Maryland border.

Some account of the father of James and William Brown was given in a writing produced and read at East Nottingham Monthly Meeting, 1mo. 28, 1786, from which the following information regarding him in England is taken. Having invited the eminent Quaker minister, William Dewsbury, to dine with him, Richard Browne became "convinced" through Dewsbury's conversation. After Dewsbury left Browne's wife asked him why he had brought such a madman to their home and he replied, "Why, woman, he hath brought the Eternal Truth of God to us."

¹ Cope—"The Browns of Nottingham."

² Ibid.

Becoming a Quaker, Browne was persecuted for his refusal to take oaths, pay tithes, etc., but he prospered in spite of this. When dying he said to his wife, "Although the Lord whom I have served hath been my staff and comfort through life, yet his divine favor seems now to be more than ever before, and for thy comfort he hath even shewed me that thou shalt live to bring up all our children, and they shall be blessed and be all favored to keep their habitation in the Truth."

But to return to the Hadleys and their surroundings in New Garden.

Life in New Garden was a busy one with the clearing of forests and improving the land until it became the prosperous, well-developed country for which it has since been noted. The costume of New Garden men Friends at that time consisted of knee breeches, long collarless coat, neck cloth, woollen yarn stockings, low buckle shoes and felt or beaver hats. Wigs were worn by many. During their years in Ireland the women became adept at making linen and beautiful specimens of this work of Friends from Ireland are still preserved.¹

An idea of the New Garden country and its activities is gained from a letter written by Robert Parke to his sister in Ireland. He was a nephew of Eleanor (Parke) Lindley, an ancestress of the Quaker Hadleys of Indiana, and excerpts from his letter, printed in Myers, *Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania*, are as follows:

Chester Township, the ————of the 10th.mo.1725.

Dear sister Mary Valentine,

This goes with a Salutation of Love to thee, Brother Thomas and the children and in a word to all friends, Relations and well Wishers in Generall as if named, hoping it may find you all in Good Health, as I with all our family in General are in at the present writing & has been since our arrival, for we have not had a days Sickness in the family Since we came to the Country, Blessed be god for it, my father in Particular has not had his health better these ten years than Since he came here, his ancient age considered. Our Irish Acquaintance in general are well Except Thos Lightfoot who Departed this Life at Darby in a Good old age about 4 weeks Since.

¹ Myers—"Immigration."

Thee writes in thy letter than there was a talk went back to Ireland that we were not Satisfied in coming here, which was Utterly false: now let this Suffice to Convince you. In the first place he that carried back this Story was an Idle fellow, & one of our Ship-Mates, but not thinking this country Suitable to his Idleness; went back with Cowman again, he is Sort of a Lawyer, or Rather a Lyar as I may term him, therefore I wod not have you give credit to Such false reports for the future, for there is not one of the family but what likes the country very well and wod If we were in Ireland again come here Directly it being the best country for working folk & tradesmen of any in the world, but for Drunkards and Idlers, they cannot live well any where, it is likewise an Extradin healthy country.

We were all much troubled when we found you did not come in with Capt. Cowman as we Expected nor none of our acquaintance Except Isaac Jackson & his family, tho at his coming in one thinks it Something odd but that is soon over.

Land is of all Prices Even from ten Pounds, to one hundred pounds a hundred, according to the goodness or else the Situation thereof, & Grows dearer every year by Reason of Vast Quantities of People that come here yearly from Several Parts of the world, therefore thee & thy family or any that I wish well I wod desire to make what Speed you can to come here the Sooner the better we have traveled over a Pretty deal of this country to seek for land and (tho) we met with many fine Tracts of Land here & there in the country, yet my father being curious & somewhat hard to Please did not buy any Land until the Second day of 10th mo: Last and then he bought a Tract of Land consisting of five hundred Acres for which he gave 350 pounds, it is Excellent good land but none cleared, Except about 20 Acres, with a small log house & Orchard Planted, We are going to clear some of it Directly, for our next Summers fallow, we might have bought Land much cheaper but not so much to our satisfaction. We stayed in Chester 3 months & then Rented a Place 1 mile from Chester, with a good brick house & 200 Acres of Land for (?) pounds a year where we continue till next May.

We have sowed about 200 Acres of wheat & 7 acres of rye, this season we sowed but a bushel on an acre, 3 pecks is Enough on new ground. I am grown an Experienced Plowman & my brother Abell is Learning. Jonathan & thy

Son John drives for us he is grown a Lusty fellow Since thou Saw him, we have the finest plows here that Can be. We plowed up our Summers fallows in May & June, with a Yoak of Oxen & 2 horses & they goe with as much Ease as Double the number in Ireland. We sow our wheat with two horses, a boy of 12 or 14 years old Can hold Plow here, a man Comonly hold and Drives himself, they Plow an Acre, nay some Plows 2 Acres a day, they sow Wheat & Rye in August or September.

We have had a crop of oats, barley & very good flax & hemp, Indian Corn & buckwheat all of our own Sowing & Planting this Last summer, we also Planted a bushel of white potatoes which Cost us 5 Shills & we had 10 or 12 bushels Increase, this county yields Extraordinary Increase of all sorts of Grain— Likewise for Nicholas Hooper had of 3 Acres of Land & at most 3 bushels of Seed above 80 bushels Increase so that it is as Plentifull a Country as any Can be if people will be Industrious.

Wheat is 4 Shills a bushel, Rye 2s. 9d. oats 2. 3 pence, barley 3 Shill, Indian Corn 2 Shills all Strike measure, Beef is 2 1-2 pence a pound Sometimes more Sometimes less. mutton 2 1-2, pork 2 1-2 pr Pound Turnips 12 pence a bushel heap'd measure & so Plenty that an acre Produceth 200 bushells, all sorts of provisions are Extraordinary Plenty in Philadelphia market, where country people bring in their commodities their markets are on the 4th and 7th day (Wednesdays and Saturdays crossed out) this country abounds in fruit, Scarce an house but has an Apple, Peach & Cherry orchard, as for chestnuts, Wallnuts & hazel nuts, Strawberrys, Billberrys & Mulberrys they grow wild in the woods & fields in Vast quantities.

They also make great Preparations against harvest; both Roast & boyled, Cakes & Tarts & Rum, stand at the Lands End, so that they may eat and Drink at Pleasure. A Reaper has 2 shills & 3 pence a day, a mower has 2 shills & 6 pence & a pint of Rum besides meat & Drink of the best; for no workman works without their Victuals in the bargain throughout the Country. A Laboring man has 18 or 20 pence a day in Winter.

The Winters are not so Cold as we Expected nor the Summers so Extreme hot as formerly, for both Summer & Winter are moderater than they ever were known, in Summer time they wear nothing but a shirt & Linnen

drawers Trousers, which are breeches and stockings all in one made of Linnen, they are fine Cool wear in Summer.

As to what thee writt about the Governours Opening Letters it is Utterly false & nothing but a Lye & any one Except bound Servants may go out of the Country when they will & Servants when they Serve their time may Come away If they please but it is Rare any are such fools to leave the Country Except mens business require it, they pay 9 Pounds for their Passage (of this money) to go to Ireland.

There is 2 fairs yearly & 2 markets weekly in Philadelphia also 2 fairs yearly in Chester & Likewise in New Castle, but they Sell no Cattle nor horses no Living Creatures but altogether Merchants Goods, as hatts, Linnen & woolen Cloth, handerchiefs, Knives, Scizars, tapes & tred buckels, Ribonds & all Sorts of necessarys fit for our wooden Country & here all young men and women that wants wives or husbands may be Supplied. Lett this suffice for our fairs.

As to meetings they are so plenty one may ride to their choice. I desire thee to bring or Send me a bottle of good Oyle fit for guns, thee may buy it in Dublin. Martha Weanhouse Lives very well about 4 miles from James Lindseys (Lindley's); we live all together since we Came into the Country Except hugh Hoaker (or Stoaker) & his family who live 6 or 7 miles from us, & follows his trade. Sister Rebecka was Delivered of a Daughter ye——day the 11 month Last past its name is Mary. Abel's wife had a young Son 12 months Since his name is Thomas. Dear Sister I wod not have thee Doubt the truth of what I write, for I know it to be true Tho I have not been Long here.

Unkle James Lindly & family is well & Thrives exceedingly, he has 11 children & Reaped last harvest about 800 bushels of wheat, he is a thriving man anywhere he lives, he has a thousand acres of Land, A fine Estate. Unkle Nicholas hooper lives very well he rents a Plantation & teaches School & his man dos his Plantation work.

Dear Sister I think I have writ the most needful to thee, but considering that when I was in Ireland I never thought a Letter to Long that Came from this Country, I wod willingly give thee as full an Account as Possible, tho I could have given thee a fuller Account of what things are fit to bring here, but only I knew other Letters might Suffice in that point. I desire thee may send or bring me 2 hundred

Choice Quills for my own Use for they are very Scarce here & Sister Raichell Desires thee wod bring hir some bits of Silk for trashbags thee may bring (buy) them in Johns Zane (or Lane) also—— yards of white Mode or Silk for 2 hoods & She will Pay thee when thee comes here. I wod have brother Thomas to bring a good Saddle (& bridle) with Crooper & Housen to it by reason the horses sweat in hot weather, for they are very dear here, a Saddle that will cost 18 or 20 Shills in Ireland will cost here 50 Shills or 3 pounds & not so good neither, he had better get Charles Howell to make it, Lett the tree be well Plated & Indifferent Narrow for the horses here are not So Large as in Ireland, but the best racers & finest Pacers in the World. I have known Several that could Pace 14 or 15 miles in an hour, I write within Compass, as for women Saddles, they will not Suit so well here.

I wod not have thee think much at my Irregular way of writing by reason I write as it offer'd to me, for they that write to you should have more wits than I can Pretend to.

After half a century of wedded life Simon Hadley lost his wife Ruth, the mother of his children, who died 12mo. 18, 1750-1, and was buried at New Garden. Following the death of his wife, Simon Hadley made out his will in 1751. In it he divided his land and moneys between his children and grandchildren. Attached to this will was a note:

“It is my will that my executors dispose of my servant lad Joseph Fitzpatrick's time for the benefit of my said children as above, written before the said will was perfected by me.”¹

Friends in Pennsylvania occasionally brought bond servants from the old country who worked out their passage and other expenses in service.

Soon after making out his will Simon Hadley married a second wife, Phœbe, the widow of Richard Buffington of Bradford Township.² Her maiden name was Grubb and she was a minister among Friends. At their marriage Simon Hadley made a marriage settlement on her.

In 1754 Simon Hadley wrote to Thomas Woodward, a surveyor and scrivener, as follows:³

¹ Registry of Wills—Wilmington, Delaware.

² Futhey and Cope—“History of Chester County.”

³ Rountree.

“New Castle County, 3 mo. 3, 1754.

Respected friend,

Thomas Woodward;

My wife hath a desire for to see thee for she hath a writing to draw and she is desirous that thou should draw it, therefore I desire thee to come as soon as possible and thou wilt oblige thy friend to serve thee,

Simon Hadly

I have got some money for thee from John Buhoman.”

It will be noticed that the Delaware state line had already been drawn at this date. It passed through Simon Hadley's tract of land and placed his house and therefore his legal residence in New Castle County, Delaware.

Reference has been made to the persistent tradition, still current, that Simon Hadley was killed by a servant, the motive being robbery.

No record has been found to prove or disprove this, but from a letter written by Simon Hadley's daughter, Hannah (Hadley) Stanfield, from North Carolina to her step-mother, it will be seen that her father died in 1756 and that his death was sudden. It was as follows:

“Respected Mother—

This comes to let thee know that I and my family is in good health at present, hoping that these few lines will find thee and thine in the same, and I have great cause to be thankful to the Divine Being for it.

I received thy letter dated the 31st of 5th month 1756, and was glad to hear of thy welfare and a true account of my respected father's sudden death.

Thy brother Richard Beson was here at my house a few days ago. He told me that his wife and family was well and all of our friends here is reasonably well as far as I know, so not having much more to add, I shall conclude with my love to thee and thine and remain thy loving daughter, ye 24th. of ye 7th month, 1756.

Hannah Stanfield.”¹

Hannah (Hadley) Stanfield, the writer of the above letter, died 5mo. 31, 1783, and was buried at Cane Creek, North Carolina, age 73 years and 4 months.²

¹ Rountree.

² Cane Creek Records.

Simon Hadley's last will, written in 1755, was recorded in 1756. There were several changes made in this last will from the former one. These included some 600 acres of land not mentioned in the last will. It may have been that at his second marriage this land constituted the settlement bestowed on Phœbe Buffington by Simon Hadley, or this land may have been given in the meantime to his two sons, Joseph and Joshua, who were scantily remembered in the last will as compared to Simon Hadley's various grandchildren. Attached to the will was the deposition of David Finney, attorney at law, taken before William Till, Register of Wills for the probate, and granting letters of administration in and for the county of New Castle. In this deposition Finney said: "He was at the mansion house of Simon Hadley, Esq., on Jan. 21st, 1756, and that Simon Hadley seemed unable to determine what sum should be left Phœbe, his wife, and Finney suggested 200 pounds, to which Simon agreed was fair, in addition to the marriage settlement he had given her." The last will, which was written by Simon Hadley in 1755, was recorded in 1756 and was as follows:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Simon Hadly of Mill Creek Hundred in the County of New Castle on Delaware, yeoman,¹ calling to mind the mortality of my body, do make and ordain this my last will and testament, and as touching such worldly estate where-with it has pleased God to bless me in this life, I do give, devise and dispose of the same in the manner and form following:

First, it is my will that my funeral charge and just debts be first paid.

It is my will and I do leave my beloved wife, Phebe Hadly———— pounds current money to be paid her six months after my death, to be paid by my executors, hereinafter mentioned, her chaise and chaise-horse, my riding mare and the two best cows I have, besides what I have left her in my marriage settlement with her, and as much of the furniture of the house as she will think fit to take, to the value of————pounds and no more, which shall be in full of my real and personal estate.

¹ Farmer.

Imprimus, — I give, devise and bequeath unto my grandson Simon Hadley, son of my son Joshua Hadley, the Messuage plantation and tract of land I now live on, bounded and described as follows Viz. Beginning at a corner post, being a corner of Jacob John's lands thence by his line east 300 perches to a corner white oak in the Manor line, thereon south by the said line 217 perches to a corner hickory, thence west by the land now seated by my grandson John Hadley, 73 perches to a post, thence north 31 degrees, west 38 perches to a black oak, thence north 50 degrees, west 48 perches and a half to a gum tree, thence north 60 degrees west 137 perches and a half to another gum, thence north 20 degrees, west 19 perches to a post, thence north 69 degrees, 59 perches to a post in William Rows line, thence north by the same 46 perches to the place of beginning, contain—260 acres be the same more or less, making the bounds aforesaid, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to hold to him, my said grandson Simon Hadley and the male heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever, but if my said grandson should depart this life without lawful issue, then it is my will and I do give and devise the same Messuage plantation and tract of land unto my grandson Jeremiah Hadley, son of my said son Joshua Hadley, to hold to him and the male heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever, but if he should depart this life without male heirs as above, then and in such case I give and devise and bequeath the said messuage plantation and tract of land and premises unto the next male heirs as consanguinity to him and the male heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever. I also give and bequeath unto my said grandson Simon Hadley, my clock and walnut clothes press which stands in one of the upper rooms and the sum of ten pounds lawful money, all of which several bequests to be possessed by him when he shall arrive at the respective age of twenty-one years.

I give devise and bequeath unto my grandson, Simon Johnson, son of Robert Johnson, certain plantation and tract of land lying contiguous to the above land devised to my grandson Simon Hadley, bounded and described as followeth ; Viz. Beginning at a corner mulberry tree being a corner of the land late of Joshua Hadley, but now of Robert Johnson, thence west by the same land one hundred and eighty perches to a post thence north by the said Rows land 134 perches to

a corner post of the above land devised to my said grandson Simon Hadley, thence south 69 degrees, east by the said tract 59 perches to a post and south 20 degrees, east 19 perches to a gum tree and south 60 degrees, east 137 perches and a half to another gum and south 50 degrees, east 48 perches and a half to a corner black oak and south 31 degrees, east 38 perches to a corner post in a line of the land seated by my said grandson John Hadley, thence west by the same 57 perches to a corner black oak in a line of the aforesaid Robert Johnson land, thence north by the same 37 perches to the place of the beginning, containing by estimation 112 acres be the same more or less within the bounds aforesaid, with the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining, to hold to him, my said grandson Simon Johnson, and the male heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever, but if he my said grandson, Simon Johnson should happen to depart this life without male heirs as above, then and in such case I give, devise and bequeath the said tract of land and premises unto the next male heirs by consanguinity to him, my said grandson, and the male heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever, to be possessed by my said grandson when he shall arrive at the respective age of twenty-one years.

I do give and bequeath to my grandson, John Hadley, son of my son Joseph Hadley, and the male heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever, a plantation or tract of land here-in-after mentioned, but if he should depart this life without male heirs, then in such case, it is my will and I do give and bequeath the said plantation and tract of land to the next male heir by blood to him and his heirs forever, said plantation and tract of land to be bounded as followeth; Beginning at a corner black oak in the line of the said Robert Johnsons land, thence east 130 perches to a corner hickory tree in the said Manor line, thence by the said line south 185 perches to a corner oak sapling—(faded out)—containing within the said bounds 150 acres of land, be the same more or less, and I do bequeath to my said grandson John Hadley, ten pounds current money.

I do give and bequeath a plantation or tract of land to ———Johnson in the Letitia Aubrey Manor containing 93 acres and 66 perches of land. I have a deed for the same and recorded in the name of my grandson Simon Gregg, son of Richard Gregg departed, and Anne his wife,

my daughter, to him and the male heirs of his body lawfully begotten as above, but should he depart this life, it is my will and I do give the said plantation and tract of land to the next male heirs by blood to him and the male heirs of his body legally begotten forever, and it is my will that my executors here-in-after named, rent the above plantations to good tenants until my said grandsons arrive at the age of twenty-one years, that all of my said grandsons shall pay the —————due on each of their plantations when lawfully—(faded out).

I do leave my said son, Joseph Hadley, half of my wearing apparel and ten pounds current money, which shall be his full portion and share of my real and personal estate.

I do leave my daughter, Deborah Howel, wife of Jacob Howel, ten pounds current money and I do leave to the said Jacob Howel, ten pounds current money, which shall be in full their portion and share of my real and personal estate.

I do leave to my daughter, Hannah Stanfield, widow of John Stanfield, fifty pounds current money which shall be paid in full of her portion and share of my real and personal estate.

I do leave to my daughter, Ruth Lindley, wife to Thomas Lindley, ten pounds current money, and I do leave to the said Thomas Lindley, ten pounds current money, which shall be their full share of my real and personal estate.

I do leave to my daughter Katherine Johnson, wife to Robert Johnson, the sum of ten pounds of current money, and I do leave to the said Robert Johnson, the sum of ten pounds current money, which shall be their full share of my real and personal estate.

I do leave to my daughter Anne Gregg, widow of Richard Gregg departed, the sum of forty pounds current money which shall be in full of her portion and share of my real and personal estate.

I do leave my son Joshua Hadley, ten pounds current money and half of my wearing apparel which shall be in full of his portion and share of my real and personal estate.

I do leave to my grand-daughter Elizabeth Thompson, wife to James Thompson, forty pounds current money and I do leave to my grand-daughter Deborah Curle, wife of John Curle the sum of five pounds of current money, and to my grand-daughter Hannah Curle, wife to Samuel Curle

the sum of forty pounds current money, all of them children of my son Joseph Hadley.

I do leave to my grand-children Ruth Marshall, wife to John Marshall, the sum of twenty pounds current money, and I do leave to Thomas Hadley, the sum of forty pounds current money, and I do leave to Sarah Fred, wife to Joseph Fred, the sum of fifty pounds current money, and I do leave to Mary Hadley the sum of sixty pounds current money, and I do leave to Jeremiah Hadley the sum of sixty pounds current money, and I do leave to Joshua Hadley, Jr. the sum of sixty pounds current money, and I do leave to Joseph Hadley Jr. the sum of sixty pounds current money, and I do leave Deborah Hadley sixty pounds current money and I do leave Hannah Hadley the sum of sixty pounds current money, and I do leave Catherine Hadley, the sum of sixty pounds current money, all of them children of my son Joshua Hadley.

I do leave to my grand-children to wit, I do leave to Simon Dixon fifty-five pounds current money, and I do leave Rebecca Marshall wife to William Marshall, thirty pounds current money and I do leave Ruth Dixon sixty pounds current money and I do leave to John Stanfield, Jr. the sum of fifty pounds current money, and I do leave Thomas Stanfield fifty pounds current money, and I do leave Samuel Stanfield fifty pounds current money, all of them children of my said daughter Hannah Stanfield, widow and relict of John Stanfield departed.

I do leave to my grandchildren, to Catherine Lindley, sixty pounds current money, and I do leave James Lindley sixty pounds current money, and I do leave Simon Lindley sixty pounds current money and I do leave Ruth Lindley, Jr. sixty pounds current money, and I do leave Mary Lindley, Jr. sixty pounds current money, and I do leave Elenor Lindley sixty pounds current money, and I do leave John Lindley sixty pounds current money and I do leave William Lindley sixty pounds current money and I do leave Thomas Lindley, Jr. sixty pounds current money, all children of my daughter Ruth Lindley, wife to Thomas Lindley and I do leave Deborah Lindley sixty pounds current money.

I do leave to my grand children, Hannah Taylor, wife to Joseph Taylor, sixty pounds current money, and I do leave to Caleb Johnson sixty pounds current money and I do leave to John Johnson sixty pounds current money, and I

do leave to Freeman Johnson sixty pounds current money, and I do leave to Jonathan Johnson sixty pounds current money, and I do leave to Isaac Johnson sixty pounds current money, all children to my daughter Katherine Johnson, wife to Robert Johnson.

I do leave to my grand-children to-wit; Sarah Smith Gregg, fifty-five pounds current money, and I do leave to Jacob Gregg sixty pounds current money, and I do leave Ruth Gregg five pounds current money, and I do leave William Gregg sixty pounds current money, and I do leave Mirriam Gregg sixty pounds current money and I do leave Deborah Gregg sixty pounds current money and I do leave Phebe Gregg sixty pounds current money, all of them children of my daughter Ann Gregg, widow and relict to Richard Gregg departed.

NOTE—John Lindley was twice set down in a mistake and when I found the mistake I erased it with my own hand. Deborah Lindley was born in North Carolina and I did not remember her to get her name down in the proper place, but I do give the said sum set down on the other side.

And it is my will that as many of my said grand-children which are at age at my decease, that my executors shall pay them their legacies left them by me one year after my decease, and all my said grand-children which are not of age, I do order my said executors to give it into the hands of the parents of the said grand-children, they giving bond and security with interest for the same for the benefit of their children, and my said grand-children, to be paid one year after my decease to said parents, but if they refuse to comply as above, then I do order my said executors to put out the said legacy left by me to my said grand-children into good hands at interest, and pay them as above when they come of age with the interest of said legacy at twenty-one years or day of marriage which first shall happen.

It is my will that if any of my grand-children depart this life before they come to age or before, unmarried, that their legacy left them by me shall be equally divided among their survivors, and it is my will that if any of my grand-daughters or grand-sons wives should have any more children before my decease or be pregnant, that then my said executors shall put to interest for them the sum of fifty pounds current money, and pay them as above said. I do

leave to my nephew Thomas Kiernan, the sum of ten pounds current money.

I do leave to my said wife's children to wit; John Buffington, one pistole,¹ Richard Buffington one pistole, Phebe Wall one pistole, Peter Buffington one pistole, Isaac Buffington one pistole, Joseph Buffington ten pounds current money to be paid them one year after my decease and what bonds, notes or accounts be payable to me from any of my grand children or their husbands, must be discounted out of the legacy left them by me, and I here-by constitute make and ordain my trusty and well-beloved Grand-son-in-law, James Thompson and my trusted and well beloved grand-son John Hadley and my worthy and well loved friend; Daniel Nichols, all of them in Mill Creek Hundred in the County of New Castle on Delaware, yeomen, my executors of this my last will and testament, and I do hereby revoke and make void all former wills made by me at any time here-to-fore, and I do leave my executors thirty pounds current money to each of them, for their care and trouble they will have about the managing and settling of my said estate, which said sum shall be in full for their care and trouble and shall not have more for their commission, nor any other charge against my said estate on that account, but I do allow my said executors shall have commissions for what just money shall be received by them arising out of the legacies left by me to my said grand-children until they respectively arrive at the age above-said, and I do desire and request my trusty friends Benjamin Swett of the town of New Castle, Esq. and Samuel Gregg of Christiana Hundred and county above said, yeomen, to be overseers, to see that my last will and testament be well and truly performed, and for their care and trouble I do leave to each of them the sum of five pounds current money, to be paid by the said executors, and it is my will that what is left to my said son, Joseph Hadley, should be kept in my said executors hands and give it to him at several times as they see it is necessary for it.

In witness whereof I have here-unto set my hand and my seal this 3rd day of November, one thousand seven hundred and fifty five (1755).

Note before signing and sealing—It is my will that if any of my grand-children should fall heir to any of the

¹ Pistole—Spanish Gold Piece.

above said tracts of land by the death of him or them which I have willed it to, then it is my will that he or they which shall fall heir to said estate or estates, shall not have the said fifty pounds willed to them by me as above, but shall be equally divided as above to the surviving grand-children.

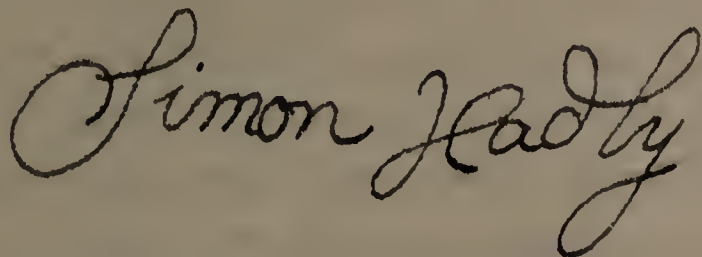
Signed, Sealed, pronounced and declared by the said Simon Hadley to be his last will and testament in the presence of us the subscribers.”

* * * * *

No inventory of Simon Hadley's estate was found with the will. In addition to his home and lands Simon Hadley divided about \$15,000 in money among his family, a large estate for those days.

This old will, yellowed with age and held together with what appeared to be a hand-made pin, was found by the compiler of these notes in the court house in Wilmington, Delaware, in August, 1908. They had been moved with other court records from New Castle, Delaware, many years before.

Aside from a few faded words the will was easily deciphered and it was signed by Simon Hadley in a firm, round hand—



An abstract of the will has recently been printed in the "Calendar of Delaware Wills, New Castle County, 1682-1800," by the Colonial Dames of Delaware. This shows that the number of bequests in Simon Hadley's will were sixty-eight in number, which exceeds any other in the Calendar.

There are several interesting items in the will. It will be noticed that Simon Hadley did not use the "e" in his name, although he did in writing of his children. It shows that he must have already given his sons Joseph and Joshua their share in the estate, as in the will they are given but 10 pounds each and half of their father's wearing apparel. Even with such a scanty remembrance, it would seem that Simon Hadley was uncertain of his son Joseph to handle it properly and therefore specified the manner in which the bequest should be given him.

The nephew, Thomas Kiernan, mentioned in the will, was doubtless the son of Simon Hadley's sister, Jane Kiernan, mentioned in the letter of administration referred to by the Office of Arms, Dublin Castle.

Simon Hadley was buried with his wife Ruth in the New Garden burying ground. Several years ago a visit was paid to this old cemetery, but no identification of the graves was found as in early times, it seems, Friends did not mark the resting place of their members with a stone of any kind.

New Garden meeting house is a venerable old structure built of red and black brick, brought from England, it is said. In front of the meeting house stood a mounting stone and a low stone wall surrounded both the meeting house and the burying ground adjoining it. There was an air of antiquity about the interior of the old building. The long room where Hadleys, Lindleys, Rowlands and Greggs worshipped in past years, was divided by sliding shutters for the men's and women's meetings. A huge fireplace was in each end, but these had been closed and stoves were substituted, the pipes of which went through limestone slabs in the ceiling. Time-worn oak panelling, put together with wooden pegs, extended around the room, and the heavy wooden benches, black from age, were covered with initials of generations of youngsters until the carvings appeared as relief work. Back of the gallery where John Salkeld, Jacob Lindley and other zealous Friends had preached in long gone days, was a case of well-thumbed, leather-bound books on the doctrines of Friends. Outside in the shelter of a splendid magnolia tree in a score of unmarked graves, sleep the ancestors of many families in North Carolina and Indiana.

In Simon Hadley's will it will be noticed that at his death many of his descendants were already in the South. His son, Joshua Hadley, was in Virginia at that time and several grandchildren were living in North Carolina. The tide of emigration to the South was at its full just then and it continued until the Revolutionary War put a stop to travel.

As New Garden and surrounding country became settled and values increased, numerous younger men, as always, sought new

lands. They were prevented from taking the usual western course by the mountains and by the Indian troubles in western Pennsylvania, so they turned south where North Carolina, under the wise and favorable policies instituted by the Quaker governor, John Archdale, offered many inducements. In writing of the Friends who went to North Carolina from Pennsylvania and greatly stimulated Quakerism in the South, Weeks, in his book, "Southern Quakers and Slavery," says, they represented some of the oldest and best families in Pennsylvania.

The following information regarding descendants of Joshua and Mary (Rowland) Hadley is given by Miss Rosa Rountree of Norfolk, Virginia:

Thomas Hadley, son of Joshua and his first wife, Mary (Rowland) Hadley, moved to North Carolina soon after his marriage in 1750, and settled in Cumberland County, North Carolina, or rather in the part of Bladen County that was taken into Cumberland County when it was formed in 1754. His wife was Mary Thompson of London Grove, Penna., and their children were Jane, Joshua, John, Simon, Benjamin, Mary, Jesse and Thomas. In 1760 Thomas Hadley was living at Cross Creek, now Fayetteville, North Carolina, and with John Willcox they were the first merchants of that locality. Thomas Hadley and his sons were very active in the Revolution, as they were ardent Whigs. He was the Representative of Campbellton, the Scotch town one mile from Cross Creek, at the Constitutional Convention held in Halifax, North Carolina, November 12th, 1776, to establish a Bill of Rights for the new government.

Joshua, the eldest son, was one of fifty-two citizens who formed the Association of the Sons of Liberty in 1775 at Liberty Point in Fayetteville. He entered the Continental Army as Ensign of Captain Jean Baptiste Ashe's company of General Abner Nash's brigade. He was appointed an officer by the United States Congress, first as Ensign in 1776, then as Lieutenant in 1777, and in 1779 as Captain. He went north with the brigade and was at the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. Through the failure of an aide to carry the

orders, General Abner Nash was killed at Germantown and his brigade almost annihilated. The young officers who survived were returned to duty in North Carolina and Captain Hadley was very efficient in restoring order to that disturbed section.

The Scotch Tories were very numerous in Cumberland and the adjoining counties and greatly hindered the cause of the Whigs. Their leaders, Colonel David Fannin and Colonel Hector McNeill, started a campaign of terror that continued long after the surrender at Yorktown. Both men and women were killed. Philip Alston, the confrere of Thomas Hadley in the Constitutional Congress, was among those who were murdered.

Captain Patrick Travis, who had married Jane Hadley, the daughter of Thomas Hadley, was appointed one of the Commissioners of Confiscation and in the discharge of his duties drew on the Hadley family, with the exception of John, the hatred of the entire Tory community of Scotch. Both Thomas and his younger son, Simon—the latter a mere boy—were captains of Light Horse troops.

Cross Creek was captured by the Tories in August, 1781, and the Whig families had to seek refuge elsewhere. Captain Thomas Hadley was at the battle of Cane Creek and his family were staying at the old home on the banks of the Cape Fear River, eleven miles from town—the house is still standing—and here Captain Hadley came alone to see his family.

The Scotch Tories learned that he was alone at home and rode up the river road on a dark night and surrounded the house. As he had done before, he leaned out of an upper window to call his men as a ruse to frighten off the Tories. One of them fired at the voice and instantly killed him. The Scotch were led by a desperate character, Colonel Hector McNeill. The house was entered and all the silverware was carried off except one pair of sugar tongs, which were dropped. The daughter, Mary Hadley, picked these up and they are now owned by Thomas Hadley Tyson, a descendant.

One of the younger sons, Benjamin Hadley, was caught and

carried to an island a few miles distant and was tied to a tree for the insects to feed on, but he worked free from his bonds and escaped. The island is now called Hadley's Island.

Captain Joshua Hadley remained in the army until 1787. He was appointed by General Sumner, at the recommendation of Colonel McCrie, to command the Wilmington District in 1782. His company was ordered to the West as far as Tennessee to quell the Indian outrages in 1787. He remained there until the following November when he returned to attend the State Assembly and to marry. His wife was Hannah Holmes, the accomplished daughter of Archibald Holmes of Cumberland County. She was the niece of Governor Gabriel Holmes of North Carolina (Gen. Theophilus Holmes was a son of Governor Gabriel Holmes and was in the Confederate Army). Captain Joshua Hadley was given 7,500 acres of land, the regular allotment to officers of the Revolution, for his services in the war, and he settled on this land which was in Sumner and Williamson counties, Tennessee. Captain Joshua Hadley lived there and died at the home of his son, Captain Denny Poterfield Hadley, in Williamson County in 1830. The house is occupied by the son of the latter, Captain James Alexander Hadley. Captain Joshua Hadley was a member of the North Carolina Cincinnati and his grandson, Captain James A. Hadley, is the family representative in this order.

John Hadley, the second son of Captain Thomas Hadley, married Margaret Livingston, whose mother married the second time, Archibald Holmes. John Hadley was regarded by the Scotch Tories as a gentleman, as he never took any part in the Revolutionary War. He was quite wealthy and there was but one child—a son, John Livingston Hadley—who went first to the University of North Carolina and then to the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania. John Livingston Hadley served in the Mexican War for a time, but never practiced his profession at home, as he had large landed interests that required his time. He married his cousin, Amelia Hadley, a very beautiful woman, the daughter of Captain Joshua Hadley. Of their thirteen children only two survived, Dr. John L.

Hadley and Dr. Robert Hadley, whose descendants still reside in Tennessee. The descendants of Captain Joshua Hadley's other children reside in Nashville, Tenn., in Georgia and Louisiana. Mrs. William B. Armistead, Mrs. J. Washington Moore and Cadet Charles Duncan at West Point, are descendants of Captain Joshua Hadley and are residents of Nashville.

Mary Hadley married William England of Fayetteville. His father had been quite active in the Revolution. Her descendants moved to Alabama and Thomas Hadley Tyson is one of the representatives there. He has some valuable relics and papers of the Hadley family's past history.

Captain Simon Hadley's family cannot be traced at present. He resided in Cumberland County until 1805 and had three children. He had large property interests and in 1792 or 1793 paid \$30,000.00 for land near his father's old home. He may have lost his family in an epidemic that occurred in Fayetteville in 1805, as his brother Thomas and his wife both died in one week.

Both Captain Simon and Benjamin, as well as Jesse, moved to the South. Captain Simon sold his body-servant to his sister, Mary (Hadley) England, and moved to Georgia and then to Alabama.

Benjamin Hadley married first, Elizabeth King of North Carolina. There were two children to this marriage, Joshua and Mary Hadley. Joshua married Obedience Grantham and remained in North Carolina until 1830 and then moved to Washington County, Texas, where he was made the first alcalde or governor of the county in 1835. His sister Mary married Captain James Thompson of the Revolution and moved to Sampson County, North Carolina, where some of their descendants lived until after the Civil War. Several moved to Texas before the Civil War. The descendants of Joshua Hadley still reside in Washington County, Texas. Mrs. John Martin and her daughter, Mrs. Stella Martin Brosig, and sisters reside in Navasota, Texas. The descendants of Benjamin Hadley by a second marriage reside near Clare and Summerdale, Alabama.

Thomas Hadley, the youngest son of Thomas and Mary (Thompson) Hadley, married Margaret Parker, the daughter of John and Mary Weeks Parker of Cumberland County. They both died in 1805 and left their children to the care of relatives. There were six children, Sarah, Mary, Weeks Parker, Thomas, Harriet and James. All were distributed among their mother's relatives and were reared by them in the best social and religious atmosphere. The Parker family was one of the most substantial and respected in eastern Carolina. Sarah Hadley married Captain John Parker; Mary married Colonel Robert Joyner of Warren County, North Carolina. Their descendants moved South. The two daughters of Captain and Sarah Hadley Parker married two brothers, Dr. John T. and Dr. James Webb, who moved to Texas. Their descendants reside in Bryan and Terrill, Texas. They have intermarried with the Calhoun family and one has married the son of John Sharp Williams, United States Senator from Mississippi.

The Parker family moved to Edgecombe County, North Carolina, where their descendants chiefly reside and but few members remained in Cumberland County after 1824.

Thomas the third, the second son of Thomas and Margaret (Parker) Hadley, was reared by his uncle, Theophilus Parker and his wife, Mary Irwin Toole, the niece of Lieutenant Henry Irwin, a hero who fell at the battle of Germantown. Thomas Hadley the third, married Millicent Richardson, only daughter of Joseph and Martha Cobb Richardson of Johnson County, North Carolina. They moved to Edgecombe County and settled in what is now a part of Wilson County, North Carolina. They had a family of seven children, all but one of whom lived to be grown and married. The eldest, Margaret, married Captain Albert Upchurch; Mary married Dr. Stephen Woodward and Martha married Wiley D. Rountree; Sarah married, first, Lamb Moye, second, Dr. C. Peacock; Captain Thomas Hadley married Sarah Saunders; John C. married Mary Moore. All resided in Wilson and Wilson County, North Carolina. Wiley D. Rountree, when twenty-two years of age,

was the first mayor and laid off the town of Wilson, N. C., which was then a small railroad station. His ancestors had been granted land near there in 1740 and his family had lived there more than a century when he moved to New York and Norfolk, Va. His son, Albert L. Rountree, continued to reside in New York until his death in 1906. Albert's son, Louis G. Rountree, still resides there, and two older sons, Robert J. and Harry W. Rountree, reside in Phoenix, Ariz. Miss Rosa Rountree, the second child of Wiley D. and Martha (Hadley) Rountree, resides in Norfolk, Va., and takes great interest in the Hadley family history. Lily Rountree, the third child of W. D. Rountree and his wife, Martha Hadley, married Thomas R. Cooke. She died in 1899, leaving two children, now grown, Wylie R. Cooke and Martha L. Cooke of Norfolk.

The descendants of Dr. Stephen and Mary (Hadley) Woodard reside in Wilson and Goldsboro, N. C. The descendants of their sons, Frederick and Sidney Woodard, both recently deceased, reside in Wilson, and the children of Elizabeth Woodard Smith (Mrs. Roger A. Smith) reside in Goldsboro, Raleigh and Washington, D. C. Frank Woodard's children reside in Kinston, N. C.; a son, Dr. Charles Woodard, in Durham, N. C., and Mrs. Pauline Woodard Stronach in Wilson.

The children of Mrs. Margaret Woodard Edmonson reside in Goldsboro and Wilson. Of the children of Mrs. Mary Virginia Anderson, Dr. Paul Anderson is head of the Westmore Hospital, Richmond, Va.; another son is Dr. Wade Anderson of Wilson, N. C., and their third child, Stephen Anderson, is in business there.

The descendants of Captain Thomas Hadley are Mrs. Walter Woodard, Lucian Hadley, Mrs. J. Edward Woodard and Miss Sallie Hadley, all of Wilson.

The children of John C. Hadley are Mrs. George Conner, wife of Judge George Conner, and Margaret Williams, wife of Dr. Albert Williams, both of Wilson.

Weeks Parker Hadley, the eldest son of Thomas and Margaret (Parker) Hadley, was reared by his uncle, Weeks

Parker and his wife, Sabra Hearn Cook-Parker in Edgecombe County, at Tarboro, N. C. He married in 1818 Anne Blount Toole, a widow, and the daughter of Governor William Blount of Tennessee, who was formerly a native of North Carolina, and they resided in Tarboro, N. C. Later they moved to Tennessee. His children returned and married in North Carolina. Barbara Blount Hadley, their only daughter, married Dr. John Staton and moved to Arkansas. Most of her descendants reside in Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Two granddaughters, Margaret Hadley Staton and Barbara Blount Staton, are of Norfolk, Va., and Mrs. Ralph Johnson, also of Norfolk, is a descendant of her brother, Thomas Hadley. James Hadley, the youngest child, an infant when his parents died, was reared in Cumberland County by his aunt, Mrs. Mary Parker Vann. He moved to Tennessee and married there Hannah Holmes, the daughter of Owen Holmes, formerly the Collector of the Port of Wilmington, N. C.

Their children's descendants, reared in Arkansas, where James Hadley moved soon after his marriage, are now residing in Arkansas, Missouri, Texas and California. A granddaughter, Mrs. Ransom D. Moore, the daughter of Judge Hawkins and his wife, Harriet Hadley Hawkins, resides in Long Beach, Cal. Margaret Hadley married Colonel Jones of Arkansas, the editor of the Arkansas Gazette, who was elected Governor of the State.

The Hadley family is divided in its religious beliefs. The above families in the South are Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Methodists and Baptists, as well as Christian in their church affiliations.

Some of the Hadleys in North Carolina were active against the British even before the Revolutionary War. A Joshua and a James Hadley participated in blowing up an ammunition train and were pursued by the British authorities until, at the request of the North Carolina Assembly, they were pardoned by King George.¹

Several of the family were disowned by the Society of Friends for the infringement of its rules regarding military

¹ Wheeler—"History of North Carolina."

activities. From the Cane Creek Minutes filed in the Graham (N. C.) court house was taken the following: "5mo. 7, 1779. The preparative meeting enters a complaint against Simon and Joshua Hadley, sons of Thomas Hadley, in that they have joined in the present commotion, so far as to appear in a war-like manner,¹ which is contrary to Friends' principles. This meeting agrees to show their disunity with them in their disorderly proceedings and here-by minutes them no members of our Society until they reform and suitably condemn the same, which is our desire they may. The Clerk is appointed to send them a copy of this minute and sign it on behalf of this meeting."

The children of Joshua Hadley the first and his second wife, Patience (Brown) Hadley, lived in Orange and Chatham Counties, North Carolina, and founded the town of Hadley in the latter county. Of their number was Joshua Hadley, who married his cousin, Ruth Lindley, daughter of Thomas and Ruth (Hadley) Lindley, of whose children several left North Carolina because of their opposition to slavery and moved to Indiana. Joshua Hadley (second) lived in what was then the northern part of Chatham County, now in Alamance County. The place is still in the family, the present owner, Alvis M. Hadley, being a direct descendant. The foundation walls of the house are all that remain of the building.

Not all of the family were opposed to slavery as is shown by the census of 1790 which gives among others Simon, Thomas, Jesse, Benjamin and Joshua as slave owners. This census gives twenty-one Hadleys who were heads of families in North Carolina at that date.

Joshua Hadley, son of Joshua and Patience (Brown) Hadley, who married his cousin, Ruth Lindley, 9m. 28, 1761, had a large family and among his children were those who left North Carolina because of their opposition to slavery and went to Ohio and Indiana during the first quarter of the nineteenth century. The children of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley) Hadley were:² Sarah, b. 8mo. 17, 1762, married Eli Newlin, and

¹ Military Uniform.

² Cane Creek Monthly Meeting Records.

secondly, Jeremiah Pickett; Thomas, b. 12mo. 10, 1763, married Mary Newlin; Simon, b. 10mo. 6, 1765, married Elizabeth Thompson; Joshua, b. 1mo. 24, ———, died at age of five years; William, b. 12mo. 20, 1768, married Sarah Clark; John, b. 12mo. 23, 1770, married Lydia Harvey; a daughter who lived but eight days; Ruth, b. 10mo. 17, 1773, married Hugh Woody; Mary, b. 10mo. 15, 1775, married Nathaniel Edwards; Jeremiah, b. 10mo. 16, 1777, married Mary Hornaday; Jonathan, b. 9mo. 9, 1779, married Ann Long; Jacob, b. 3mo. 1, 1781, married first ——— Chamness and second Phœbe Piggott; Joshua, b. 12mo. 13, 1783, married first Lydia Hiatt and second Rebecca Hinshaw; Catherine, b. 10mo. 24, 1785, married Jesse Dixon; Joseph, b. 6mo. 13, 1787, married Mary Hinshaw; Patience, b. 6mo. 17, 1789, married Benjamin Pickett.

The Hadleys in North Carolina were joined in 1762 by Simon Hadley and his family from Pennsylvania. He was the eldest son of Joshua Hadley the first and his wife Patience (Brown) Hadley. By the will of his grandfather, Simon Hadley, he had fallen heir to the "Messuage plantation," and old home in New Garden. He was accompanied by his wife and three children, Thomas, Ann and Patience, and they were received by the Cane Creek meeting.

The life and activities in North Carolina of the descendants of Joshua and Patience (Brown) Hadley differed greatly from those descended from Joshua Hadley and his first wife, Mary Rowland. Those descended from the second marriage remained Friends and were members of Cane Creek and Spring Monthly Meetings. For many years correspondence was continued between the two branches of the family in North Carolina, but time and death seem finally to have severed this communication.

The founders of Quakerism in England had been filled with zeal to convert the world to their religious views. They visited the crowned heads in Europe and the savages in interior America. With the passing of years, however, this hope of the world's conversion passed away and when the Hadleys were in North Carolina, Quakerism had become largely a sect.

In the early years of the eighteenth century the Society of Friends was inclined to liberality in its attitude toward the practices and lives of its members so long as they did not conflict or violate the high moral and spiritual standards set by the Society. By 1750, however, a reaction had become prevalent and for many years the Society imposed its rules on its members. These applied to one's dress, speech and manner of living as well as to the Society's ethical rules and principles of religious belief.

In North Carolina, Friends were warned against "costly attire, new fashions and a superfluity of apearil, striped and flowered stuffs, in making or selling or wearing of them."¹ They were to have no "faulds in their coats or any other unnecessary fashions or customs in their dress."

One Monthly Meeting declared that "no Friend might wear a wig but such as apply themselves to the Monthly Meeting giving their reasons for so doing which shall be adjudged by the said Meeting."² As for tobacco, Friends were warned to use it with "great moderation, as a medison and not as a delightful companion." They were also forbidden to keep taverns.

The Society was always absolutely opposed to militarism as several Hadleys discovered during the Revolutionary War, when they were disowned. Following the Revolution, the Society also became opposed, in North Carolina, to the participation of its members in the civic life of the state and the community. They were discouraged from becoming members of the legislature, and in 1787 one Friend was tried in North Carolina who became a Justice of the Peace.³

In 1809 it was proposed to North Carolina Yearly Meeting that any Friend who held office as a member of the Federal or State legislature, clerk of the court, Justice of the Peace, coroner, sheriff, or constable should be disowned. This recommendation was made since such officers would have to take oaths, assist in enforcing laws against slaves and in executing the death penalty, all of which were opposed to the ethical standards of the Society.

¹ Weeks—"Southern Quakers and Slavery."

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

The high moral sense of Friends was shown when in 1803 in North Carolina they decided that the bankrupt law of the state could not excuse them from paying their debts.

It was regarding slavery, however, that the Society of Friends took a most advanced position which was a conspicuous one at that date, and because of this the members in North Carolina differed greatly from their neighbors in their attitude and practices.

For more than a century preceding the American Civil War, Friends had been opposing slavery. In North Carolina the Society was the only religious organization which took such a position.¹

As early as 1786 Friends in North Carolina were not allowed to act even as overseers of slaves, and two years later it was inserted in the Discipline that "none amongst us be concerned in importing, buying, selling, holding or over-seeing slaves and that all bear a faithful testimony against the practice." During this year one Monthly Meeting alone disowned thirteen persons for holding slaves, and in some cases where Friends had sold slaves, they were required to redeem them and then restore them to liberty.²

Such a stand by the Society of Friends had a profound influence on the lives and habits of thought among its members. Since they released their own slaves, Friends had difficulty in competing economically with their slave-holding neighbors. The tenets of the Society regarding the attire, manner of living and general activities of its members caused them to confine their interests largely to themselves and to other Friends. This separation from those not Friends was further encouraged by the opposition of the Society to the marriage of its members to those who were outsiders.

It was in such conditions as these that the Quaker Hadleys found themselves in North Carolina a century and a quarter ago. It was to escape the taint of slavery and their desire to rear their children in non-slave communities that several

¹ Weeks—"Southern Quakers and Slavery."

² Ibid.

brothers, sons of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley) Hadley, with some cousins, decided to leave North Carolina.

Several members of the family journeyed to the free Northwest Territory on a tour of inspection where they were impressed by the great natural resources of the new country beyond the Ohio. Returning to North Carolina, they, with hundreds of other Friends equally anxious to leave the South, sold their lands and all other possessions which could not be hauled over the rough roads to the new country.

All of the Quaker Hadleys did not leave North Carolina at the same time, but those who delayed were encouraged to join their relatives in Ohio and Indiana by the glowing reports sent them.

From various Monthly Meeting records, reprinted in Weeks, "Southern Quakers and Slavery," we find that the Hadleys went from Cane Creek Monthly Meeting to Miami from 1804 to 1807, and to other meetings in Ohio from 1805 to 1809; to White Water, from 1811 to 1824; to Lick Creek, from 1814 to 1834; to White Lick in Morgan County, Indiana, from 1824 to 1837; and to other meetings in Indiana from 1822 to 1837. From Spring Monthly Meeting, Hadleys went to Park County, Indiana, from 1831 to 1839; to White Lick, Morgan County, Indiana, from 1831 to 1837, and to other meetings in Indiana, from 1831 to 1839.

Four routes of travel were used by Friends in reaching Ohio and Indiana. One was over the Kanawha road to the Falls of the Kanawha and down that river to the Ohio, which was crossed at Gallipolis. Another route was known as the Kentucky road, which crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains at Wards Gap, across New River near Wyeth Court House, Va., thence by way of Abingdon, thence through the Cumberland Gap and through Kentucky to Cincinnati. A third route which was a very rough one, was by way of Poplar Camp and Flour Gap, by way of Brownville and Lexington, Ky., and across the Ohio at Cincinnati, Lawrenceburg or Madison. The most favored route of all was by way of the Magadee Road over the Virginia turnpike to the Ohio at the mouth of the Kanawha.¹

¹ Weeks—"Southern Quakers and Slavery."

Addison Coffin has said that the Friends who left North Carolina carried most of the money in circulation out of the state with them and that as late as 1840, notes on the Bank of Cape Fear or on the State Bank of North Carolina were considered as good as gold even in Cincinnati.

Some Friends brought slaves with them on the long overland journey and then freed them when they reached free territory.

In view of this long journey from the South, members of the Hadley family brought little with them except ready money for investment in the new country and necessary articles of furniture. An exception was made by one descendant of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley) Hadley, who brought with him the wedding clothes of that ancestor. This suit of short clothes of brown velvet with silver buckles at the knees and on the low shoes is still preserved.

In settling in the new country the Hadleys seem to have been good judges of land, which was purchased in the rich bottoms and always where springs abounded. They were surrounded by forests and unsettled conditions, but they formed communities with other Friends and soon erected meeting houses and school buildings.

The Hadleys as a family seem to have had a high sense of honor, for an old saying became current in certain sections in which they lived, that the name Hadley was worth \$150 to its possessor. Their industry was also shown by the remark sometimes heard, that if a fence was discovered bearing one rail more than was necessary, it meant the fence enclosed Hadley land.

With the passing of years, younger members of the family departed from the more or less isolated life led by their parents in Friends' communities, and became active in public affairs.

Large families were usual seventy-five and one hundred years ago and the name "Hadley" became a familiar one in Hendricks and upper Morgan Counties, Indiana, where the Hadleys were among the earliest settlers. Until a very few years ago there was not a break in seventy-five years that the family was not represented officially in Hendricks County. One of the

notable characters in that county was Simon T. Hadley, who was connected with the courts for so many years and not only acted in this official capacity, but was consulted unofficially by several generations of citizens in their personal and private affairs.

In the history of the Hadleys it is interesting to notice the repeated marriages between them and representatives of certain other families as the Lindleys, Macys, Harveys, Newlins, etc. As marriages occurred between these same families from generation to generation, it has resulted in many individuals today being descended from Simon Hadley, Nicholas Newlin, James Lindley and other founders in Pennsylvania, through as many as four and five different lines of descent.

These marriages resulted from several causes. Nearly all of these families had the same traditions, which doubtless kept them together in the new country in which they lived. A more potent influence was the Society of Friends, which did not countenance the marriage of its members with those outside of the Society. These families so bound together through many generations by blood and religious convictions, preserved many family traditions which persisted until a late date.

One evidence is seen in the names bestowed on their children and on their meetings. For instance, the names Simon and Joshua still continue in the family, and the name "New Garden," first used in Ireland, was given to the meeting in Steyning Manor and later to the township of this name; it was carried South in the migration to North Carolina and bestowed on a meeting in that state, and was then carried North and given to a new meeting in Indiana when that state was still a wilderness.

These family and community traditions have now almost disappeared, with the changed attitude of the Society of Friends, which no longer frowns on the marriage of its members with outsiders. Another reason for their disappearance is the movement of Friends from the country to the city—that solvent of personal, family and religious traditions.

All of these families with which the Hadleys intermarried were of English origin. Some of them, as the Coffin and Macy families, came from England to Nantucket and representatives went from there to North Carolina and then to Indiana. Other families, as the Harvey family, for instance, came directly from England to Pennsylvania. Others, as the Newlin and Lindley families, while of English origin, did as the Hadley family itself which went from England to Ireland and thence to Pennsylvania.

A few members of the family incurred the displeasure of the Society of Friends by being married by a "priest," but usually they were married in the way prescribed by the Society.

A record from Spring Meeting, North Carolina, preserved in the Court House at Graham, N. C., of the marriage of Thomas Hadley and Mary Newlin shows the typical manner of conducting a Friends' marriage ceremony. Thomas Hadley was the eldest son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley) Hadley, and his wife was a daughter of John and Mary Newlin. Thomas and Mary (Newlin) Hadley left North Carolina and settled at White Lick, near what is the present town of Mooresville, Morgan County, Indiana.

The record was as follows:

"Where-as Thomas Hadley, son of Joshua and Ruth Hadley of Cane Creek in Chatham County, North Carolina, and Mary Newlin, daughter of John and Mary Newlin of Orange County and government afore-said, having declared their intentions of marriage with each other before several monthly meetings of the people called Quakers at Cane Creek, according to the good order used amongst them and having consent of parents and parties concerned, their said proposals of marriage after deliberate consideration, they appearing clear of all others, was allowed of by the said meetings. Now these are to certify whom it may concern, that for the full accomplishment of their said intentions this tenth day of the Twelfth month in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, They the said Thomas Hadley and Mary Newlin appeared in a public meeting of the sd, people at Spring Meeting in Orange County, afore-said, where the sd. Thomas Hadley taking her the sd, Mary Newlin by the hand, did in solemn manner

and openly declare that he took her the said Mary Newlin to be his wife, promising through Divine assistance to be unto her a loving and faithful husband until death should separate them, and then and there in the assembly, the said Mary Newlin did in like manner declare that she took the said Hadley to be her husband, promising through Divine assistance to be unto him a loving and faithful wife, or words to the same effect, moreover they the said Thomas Hadley and Mary Newlin, she according to the custom of Marriage, assuming the name of her husband as a further confirmation did then and there to these presents set their hands

Thomas Hadley

Mary Hadley

and we being at the solemnization and subscription of the marriage as witnesses, here-to also subscribe our names the day and year above written—

William Lindley

Mary Lindley

Joshua Hadley

James Newlin

Simon Hadley

Owen Lindley

Simon White

John Newlin

Since many Hadleys, especially those in Indiana, are descended on the distaff side from the same families, some information of the founders of such families in America is here given:

Robert and Margaret Parke of County Carlow, Ireland, were the parents of Thomas Parke and Eleanor (Parke) Lindley. Arms of the Parke family, said to have been granted by Sir William Segar, Garter King of Arms in 1618, were: Sable, on a fesses engrailed ar., between three hinds trippant or., as many torteaux, each charged with a pheon of the second. Crest, on a mount vert, paled in ar., a fox paly of four, or. and ar. Motto, *Providentiæ me committo*.¹ Thomas Parke is an ancestor of the Clement Biddle, Pemberton and several other well-known families who live in and about Philadelphia. His son, Robert Parke, was the writer of the letter to his sister, Mary (Parke) Valentine, describing life and conditions in New Garden. Eleanor Parke, who married James Lindley, is

¹ Glenn—"Genealogical Notes of the Families of Lloyd, Pemberton, Hutchinson, Hudson and Parke.

an ancestress of the Quaker Hadleys of Indiana. Her granddaughter, Ruth Lindley, married her first cousin, Joshua Hadley, son of Joshua and Patience (Brown) Hadley.

James Lindley, one of the leading founders of New Garden, before coming to America, lived in County Carlow, Ireland, where he married Eleanor Parke. He was one of the early purchasers of land in the Toughkenamon Valley, New Garden Township, and later he purchased additional land in London Grove. He died 10mo. 13, 1725, and the inventory of his estate shows it to have been one of the largest among the Friends in Pennsylvania from Ireland to that date.¹ His son, Thomas Lindley, who married Ruth, daughter of Simon Hadley, was a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania and later moved to Orange County, North Carolina, with his family.

Tristram Coffin was of the family of that name, which, for many centuries, has been seated at Portledge, Devonshire. He was born in England in 1605 and thirty-seven years later he came to Massachusetts. He was the leading founder of Nantucket Island and his descendants are numerous in the United States. Some of them went to North Carolina in early days and later many of them went to Indiana.

The Carters, who intermarried with the Hadleys in North Carolina and Indiana, are descended from Nicholas Carter of Dublin. His children were: Nicholas, Nathaniel, Rebecca (Carter) Rutter, and Elizabeth. Elizabeth Carter was named by her father as executrix of his property.

Samuel and Jane Stanfield came to Pennsylvania from Lurgan, County Armagh, where they were married 9mo. 14, 1711.

John Marshall, son of Jacob Marshall, came to Pennsylvania from Grange Meeting near Charlemont, Ireland.

William and Deborah Halliday (or Holaday) came from Dublin to Pennsylvania in 1713.

William Dixon and his wife Isabelle (Rea) were married in Ireland at the home of Roger Webb, 5mo. 4, 1683, and immigrated to Pennsylvania.

¹ Myers—"Immigration."

William Harvey, whose descendants have intermarried very frequently with the Quaker Hadleys in North Carolina, Ohio and Indiana, was born in the Parish of Iard, Worcester, England, 9mo. 5, 1678. He came to Pennsylvania in 1712 and two years later he married Judith Osborne. His land was in "The Kennet," now Pennsburg Township on the Brandywine near Chadd's Dam. A part of this tract is still in possession of the family and a quaint old house, built in the early days, still stands on it. Judith Osborne, William Harvey's wife, was born in Bilson, County Stafford, England, in 1683. Their children were: Hannah, who married Jacob Way, William, who married Ann (Evite?); Isaac, who married Martha Newlin; Amos, who married Kesiah Wright, and James, who died unmarried.

Considerable information exists regarding the Newlin family which was one of the well-known ones in early Chester County, Pennsylvania. The founder of the family in this country was Nicholas Newlin, a gentleman of considerable property, who was severely persecuted in Ireland for his refusal to pay tithes to the established church, take oaths, etc. Finally a certificate of removal to America was granted him and his two sons, Nathaniel and John, by Mount Mellick Meeting in Ireland in 1682, and the family sailed on the ship "Levee" of Liverpool for Pennsylvania, where Nicholas Newlin bought a large tract of land about twenty-three miles from Philadelphia. Owing to the close relations which existed between the Newlin and two other families in the new settlement, one of them the Mendenhall family, William Penn, a close personal friend of Nicholas Newlin, gave the name "Concord" to the place. Nicholas Newlin was a member of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania and served as judge of the Chester County courts. He died in 1699.¹

Nathaniel and John Newlin inherited much land and property at their father's death, the home place going to Nathaniel. Nathaniel Newlin also owned 7,700 acres of land west of his home "Concord," which has since been named Newlin Township. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly for many

¹ Myers—"Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania."

years, and in 1700 he was one of a committee to consider and revise the laws of the Province, and draw up a new Frame of Government. Later he was commissioner of property, a judge of the county courts, and in 1722 he became a trustee of the General Loan Office of the Province. He died in May, 1729.¹

Some of the Ohio and Indiana Hadleys are descended from Nathaniel Newlin through the marriage of his descendant, Martha Newlin with Isaac Harvey, and ~~of John Newlin~~ through the marriage of his descendant, Mary Newlin, to Thomas Hadley, a copy of whose marriage certificate is given in this sketch.

The descendants in Ohio and Indiana of Joshua Hadley the first and his second wife, Patience (Brown) Hadley, are too numerous to be given here, but in order to afford some means by which they can trace their descent some information of several present day Hadleys is here given. Their families can therefore find their own descent from Simon Hadley, the founder of the family in this country.

John Vestal Hadley, former Chief Justice of Indiana and for many years member of the Indiana Supreme Court, was a son of Jonathan, son of Jeremiah, son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Cassius Clay Hadley, former Deputy Attorney General of Indiana, member of the Appellate Court of Indiana and president of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, was a nephew of Judge John V. Hadley, his lineage being son of Enos, son of Jonathan, son of Jeremiah, son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Oscar Hadley, former Treasurer of the State of Indiana, was a first cousin of Judge John V. Hadley, and from his grandfather on had the same descent.

Herbert Spencer Hadley, former Governor of Missouri and leader of the Roosevelt forces at the Republican Convention, 1912, and mentioned at various times as candidate for the United States presidency by the Republican party, is a son of

¹ Myers—"Immigration of the Irish Quakers into Pennsylvania."

Major John Milton Hadley, son of Jeremiah, son of John, son of Jeremiah, son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Hiram Hadley, one of the prominent educators of Indiana and later president of Las Cruces College and the State University of New Mexico, etc., is a son of John, son of John, son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Evan Hadley, for many years one of the leading physicians of Indianapolis and professor of medicine at the Indiana Medical College, was the son of William, who was active in early Morgan County, Indiana, and Ann (Harvey), son of Thomas and Mary (Newlin), son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

William ^{F.}~~H.~~ Hadley, the Mooresville, Ind., banker, is a son of Jeremiah, son of James, who was one of the most gifted ministers in the Society of Friends in his day, son of Thomas and Mary (Newlin), son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

William Hadley, for many years prominent in Indianapolis business and philanthropic affairs, was a son of John, son of Thomas and Mary (Newlin), son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

David Hadley, one of the best known ministers among Friends in this country and member of the board of trustees of Earlham College, was a son of Nathan and Olive (Newlin), son of Joshua and Rebecca (Hinshaw), son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Addison Hadley, of Hadley, Ind., the founder of the Hadley Industrial School for Girls, was an uncle of David Hadley, and his descent was son of Joshua and Rebecca (Hinshaw), son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Hiram Elwood Hadley, former member of the Washington Supreme Court and a leading attorney of Seattle, is a son of Jonathan, son of Noah, son of Joshua, son of James, son of Joseph, son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Lindley Hoag Hadley, brother of Judge Hiram Elwood Hadley, is a member of the United States Congress from the Second District of Washington. Another brother, Alonzo McCoy Hadley, is a prominent attorney and lives in Bellingham, Washington.

Artemas N. Hadley, mechanical engineer and inventor, of Indianapolis, was the son of William L., son of David, son of William, son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley. Elsie, daughter of Artemas N. Hadley, married Frank White, governor of North Dakota.

Washington Hadley, benefactor of Whittier College and at the time of his death, in 1913, the oldest bank president in the United States, was the son of Jonathan, son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Joshua Hadley, manufacturer of Logansport, Ind., and at the time of his death president of the Hadley family association in Indiana, was the son of Simon T. and Mary (Hadley) Hadley, son of Simon and Elizabeth (Thompson), son of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley), son of Joshua and Patience (Brown), son of Simon Hadley.

Descendants of Simon Hadley through female lines are too numerous to be mentioned here. Among well-known ones are Judge Vinson Carter of Indianapolis, a grandson of Patience, daughter of Joshua and Ruth (Lindley) Hadley; and Joseph Moore Dixon, United States Senator from Montana.

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